

ton aggregate. The 31,000 tons for both was a compromise proposal.

Compromise Helps France

On the basis of capital ship strength, as already accepted, France would have a submarine tonnage of about 30,000 tons against 90,000 each for the United States and Great Britain. The new American plan, however, would permit France to have 42,000 tons against 90,000 each for the United States and Great Britain.

Aside from their contention for suppression of submarines on the part of the British delegates have indicated that if submarines were to be retained they would urge reduction in submarine tonnage from the original American plan. They have suggested 45,000 instead of 90,000 tons as the figure they thought about right for Great Britain and the United States. The American committee would expect British just half way on this contention by proposing to cut American and British strength in submarines from 90,000 to 60,000 tons.

In the same way the 42,000 ton figure for France may be compared with the desire of the French experts for 30,000 tons, and is also apparently an effort to make the British accept a decrease in submarine tonnage as it would meet half way the British desire to reduce.

Net Reduction 60,000 Tons

Another feature of the American compromise is the proposal to reduce the tonnage of the world's fleet by 60,000 tons. The American committee proposes a middle of the road course as to both British desires to reduce and French desires to increase submarine tonnage. The net result of the compromise would be a substantial reduction in their aggregate, as Great Britain and the United States combined would scrap nearly 60,000 tons in submarines.

Eventually will be done with the British abolition proposal was not apparent to-night, but the suggestion for creation by the conference of a committee to consider the whole submarine question seemed to be gaining considerable favor. If it did not recommend total abolition of submarines, the committee would be expected to make recommendations for restriction of submarine warfare in such a way as to prevent recurrence of the submarine horrors of the World War. It may be found feasible to combine the commission plan with the project for a world conference, in which case the report of the investigating body would be presented to the world when the next international meeting is called.

British Opinion Favors Outlawing of Submarines

Press Generally Supports Lord Lee of Fareham's Proposal; Sees Little Hope for Success

LONDON, Dec. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Presentation to the Washington conference of Great Britain's plea for abolition of the submarine as a naval weapon has aroused the interest of the British public. Comment at length upon the speech of Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the British Admiralty, before the conference Thursday, in which he made the proposal and outlined the reasons prompting it.

General opinion here undoubtedly favors abolition and there are many persons who think that the project of its being brought about, but on the other hand there is some skepticism regarding the possibility of preventing the use of submarines even if the conference adopted Lord Lee's proposal.

Cites Broken Promises

Voicing this doubt, "The Morning Post" disclaims the suggestion that the powers represented at Washington would break their pledge to abolish submarines. It says that the project, but points out that "there are other nations, not represented in the conference; moreover, in the stress of hostilities, the laws of war have been overruled by the law of necessity, and we may regret the refusal of the present conference to agree to abolition of the submarine, but we cannot expect it to be effected." The newspaper argues that the developments at Washington point to the necessity of Great Britain maintaining a strong force of cruisers and small craft for the protection of her commerce against submarines.

The "Daily Mail" declares that the retention of submarine warfare will compel powers dependent upon their sea communications for sustenance to arm their merchantmen, with unhappy and undesirable consequences.

"Must Face the Facts"

The "Times," which thinks Lord Lee's arguments are unanswerable from the British point of view, deprecates attaching excessive importance to any defeat of the British proposal, and adds: "We must face the facts as they are."

The "Westminster Gazette" is suspicious of France and says her attitude regarding the proportion in which submarines are to be retained depends largely upon her success or non-success in asserting her claims on German reparations. A high diplomatic game is being played in the diplomatic game room at the "Gazette," says the "Gazette." "The Americans doubtless are aware of this and we may not be in the end find ourselves quite isolated on this subject as it appears at present."

The "Daily Chronicle" believes that Lord Lee's argument that submarine warfare is a necessary evil for the protection of merchant ships could be established, it would convert many to the abolition plan. "Perhaps we have overrated the newspaper adds, 'but it has many facts in support.'"

The "Daily News" thinks it entirely true that abolition of submarine warfare would be a greater contribution to the cause of humanity than the limitation of capital ships, and contemporaneously refers to "the world's refusal to deprive itself of the blessed privilege" of building submarines.

Baron Kato Ill; Must Rest

Physician Orders Him to Remain in Bed a Week

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Admiral Baron Kato, head of the Japanese arms conference delegation, who is suffering from a slight indisposition, probably due to the strain of conference work, has been directed by his physician to cancel all social engagements and to remain in bed for a week.

Admiral Kato is the second member of the delegation to become ill since the opening of the conference. Ambassador Shidehara has recovered sufficiently to attend important committee meetings, but does most of his work at the embassy. Both he and Admiral Kato will be in consultation with their colleagues and continue to direct the work of the delegation.

Short-Weight Grain Dealers Forced to Disgorge Fortune

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—T. W. and Wilbur Keelin, who operated T. W. Keelin & Co., grain dealers, here, were fined \$500 each on one conspiracy charge to-day, and three other charges growing out of a short-weight scheme by which they defrauded customers over a period of fifteen years were dismissed.

The action was taken after they surrendered \$25,000 in cash and assets valued at \$10,000 as partial restitution. They previously had turned over \$22,500 to trustees appointed by the government.

Because of the advanced age of the defendants, Judge Harry Fisher some time ago agreed to place them on probation, providing they strapped themselves of the fortune they confessed obtaining by fraud.

Varying Views on Submarines As Told in Naval Committee Statements of Delegates, as Reported by Official Communiqué, Showing How Hughes Offered Radical American Cut, With Co-operation of British

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The American proposals submitted by Secretary Hughes as to submarine tonnage at to-day's meeting of the naval committee of the Washington conference were given as follows in the official communiqué:

"The American delegation was entirely willing to accept, instead of 90,000 tons proposed as the maximum limit for the United States, 60,000 tons, thus scrapping 35,000 tons of the existing submarine tonnage, on the basis that Great Britain should also accept 60,000 tons as the maximum limit of submarines and scrap 22,464 tons—her present amount of submarine tonnage being 82,464 tons, according to the American figures. Then, in a desire to make whatever accommodation was possible to meet the views entertained by the other delegations, the chairman suggested that if the United States and Great Britain each reduced the maximum limit of their submarine tonnage to 60,000 tons, France, Japan and Italy should retain the tonnage they have—in other words, maintain the status quo as regards submarine tonnage. He noted that Japan had in order to show that so far as the American government was concerned, it was not in favor of anything that savored of limitation."

Before submitting the proposals Chairman Hughes discussed the general question, saying, according to the communiqué:

"He hoped that the discussion would lead the five powers present to agree to a denunciation of the illegal methods of submarine warfare in terms clearly understandable and to bind themselves to assure the application of the principles of international law in connection with submarine warfare and to strengthen the laws governing the use of this weapon."

Precise Proposals Promised

"The chairman then said that unless further discussion of the principle of the abolition of the submarine was desired the committee should consider its restriction, number, tonnage, etc. The point of limitation of armament as regards submarines had been reached. With respect to the point of proposing and considering the law of the sea, the chairman was one where the precise phrasing of the proposal was fully considered. With the permission of the committee, precise proposals would later be brought forward by the committee, which would be subject of the limitation of the tonnage of submarines and all that pertained thereto."

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committee on naval tonnage was named:

United States—Admiral Taylor, Admiral Pratt.

British Empire—Rear Admiral Sir Ernie Chatfield, Instruction Commander Stanton.

France—Capitaine de Vaisseau Frochot, Capitaine de Vaisseau Dupuy-Dutemps.

Italy—Vice-Admiral Baron Acton, Commander Prince Fabrizio Ruspoli.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday next, December 27, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Japan to Retain All Shipbuilders for Year

TOKIO, Dec. 24 (By The Associated Press).—All the shipyard laborers in Japan are assured continued employment for at least a year, a complete ten light cruisers and twenty-four destroyers now building or projected. This assurance comes from Vice-Admiral Kato, chief of the department of naval equipment. As a result of the understanding reached at Washington, work has been suspended on four battleships and four battle cruisers.

Assuming that the Japanese government will be allowed to proceed with the building of the auxiliary craft, Vice-Admiral Kato recommends such allocation of the work as to preserve the efficiency of all dockyards possible. This would be merely a precaution against any possible developments which might necessitate the suspension of work during the ten-year "naval holiday" over the amount allowed under the present agreement.

Press Takes Rational View

The divergence of opinion as to whether Article II of the four-power treaty is a question of what applies to the Japanese mainland has supplied fresh ammunition for Japanese newspapers opposed to that document. The "Yokohama Specie Bank" journal, however, so far have taken more rational view of the phraseology of this much discussed article.

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Arms Delegates Give Christmas Message to U.S.

Envoys Compliment Nation on Helpful Spirit and Declare Conference Points Way to New Era

Hanihara Greets Press

Kato Expresses Hope for Peace Forever; All Are Confident of Success

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Heads of the foreign delegations participating in the armament conference sent Christmas greetings to-night to the American people. They took occasion to speak most optimistically of the achievements of the conference and to point the way to a new era of international relationship developed by it.

Admiral Baron Kato issued the statement on behalf of Japan. Albert Sarraut spoke for France, Senator Schanzer for Italy and Jonkheer Van Karnebeck for The Netherlands. The three Chinese delegates, Wellington Koo, Alfred Sze and Chung Hui-wang, joined in one statement and Vice-Foreign Minister Hanihara, of the Japanese delegation, issued a statement to the press. The Japanese delegation, however, did not extend greetings not only to the people of the United States but to the people of the British delegation. The expression of the British delegation was contained in a statement issued last night by its chief, Arthur J. Balfour.

Greetings From Chinese

The Chinese message said:

"The coming of Yuletide serves to refresh the mind of the members of the Chinese delegation on the time-honored custom of observing the New Year holiday in China, which is characterized by the spirit of peace and good will. We, as the Chinese delegation, are in the Western countries. Young and old gather together in the home of the old living branch of the family to wish the festive year very much in the same way the Christmas is celebrated in the Western homes."

"Three years ago at this time the world still was witnessing the closing of the European struggle that had disturbed the peace of the world. But to-day nine powers, most of whom were participants in the conflict, are gathered here in Washington to do away with the causes of war and to lay the foundation of a permanent peace. It is to be sincerely hoped that with the accomplishment of the conference the oppression of peace on earth and good will toward men will be particularly appropos at this festive time, will henceforth be the guiding spirit among the nations."

The Chinese delegation takes this opportunity to extend its most cordial greetings to all the members of the conference, to all the other nations of the world, and particularly to the people of the United States. It expresses its hospitality to the Chinese delegation is enjoying with much gratification."

All Brothers at Christmas

Senator Schanzer's message said:

"I am glad to send to-day to the American people my affectionate and cordial greetings. There is no day in the year in which men and women of all nations are so united as on the day of holy Christmas."

"Indeed, this festival, which is so dear to us, strongly recalls to our minds the principles and duties of the Christian religion. These principles and duties are now inspiring the work of the armament conference, and we are down a more solid basis for the maintenance of peace in the world and for the establishment of friendly relations between the peoples founded on reciprocal tolerance and on a more cordial discussion of their mutual interests."

"God granted to the American people riches, strength and political greatness. The American people show that they can nobly use these gifts for the welfare of the entire humanity. Italy follows this beneficial work with the greatest sympathy and with the most resolute decision of efficaciously laboring in this purpose. To the strong, gentle and hospitable people of the United States I address my warmest wishes for their future and for their best and ever prosperous future."

Genuine Spirit of Peace

Baron Kato's message of greetings said:

"It gives me pleasure to send a message of greetings to the American people at this unprecedented Christmastide. It goes without saying that unless the most genuine spirit of peace prevails among the nations that are represented at Washington no such happy or rich quick achievements would have been possible. As to the value of the agreements that already have been reached, I speak adequately for themselves. Nothing that any delegate could say would be of any use if the facts were not sufficient evidence of the ample agreement of the greater powers. Those facts will say to the world in unchallengeable terms that it was in the presence of its daily labors several countries sent their representatives to Washington in reply to the invitation of President Harding. We came, we listened, we heeded in a spirit of mutual sympathy and mutual accommodation. All made concessions to the viewpoints of the others. And the result has been a promise such as the world has never known before—a peace among these great nations—decades to come, and let us hope, forever."

More Responsive Era

Jonkheer Karnebeck's message said:

"Uplifted by the Christmas spirit above the level of its daily labors struggling humanity pauses to return its mind to thoughts scrutinizing its experience of the ending period. It gazes upon the past with regret, it throws off the woes entailed by destructive war and wonders what the future holds in store."

"Is there to be more to be responsive to the craving for relief, to re-endow mankind with former happiness and prosperity? Is confidence to be restored; confidence that peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of labor and peace, that the best product of man's brain, his growing mastery of nature's power whose secrets he unveils, shall not serve to his own destruction, confidence in good will among nations, confidence in the intentions of one's neighbor?"

"With such confidence at the basis of international order there is no reason to doubt that the constructive action, no wholesome recovery of present ailments. It is the lofty task of the armament conference to restore this trust among the peoples of the world by removing incumbrances from the avenues of their friendly intercourse."

"If the conference be successful, as I trust it will, the outlook for the new year will be greatly brightened and peace and prosperity loom ahead. May the people of the Netherlands be united in age-long friendship, largely share in the blessings which all hope will alight upon this earth again."

Praise for Press

Vice-Foreign Minister Hanihara's greetings to the press was:

"This is a proper occasion, I think, for me to thank you for the courteous and even generous way in which you have treated us. As a matter of fact, we did not expect it when we came to Washington, but we have learned something about you. I hope you have learned better things about us. You have sought to obtain the news accurately and fully, letting the facts speak for themselves, for you believe that that is the way to achieve peace. You have sacrificed your own interests to serve the American people, to whom you owe your first and greatest duty."

"In matters of interpretation it is only natural that your view would call should not at all times coincide, but we have made allowance for your point of view and I know you have made allowance for ours. There has been no animosity of feeling that our work has done."

"There is just one more idea I want to express. I have noticed that one of the dominant characteristics of Americans is sympathy—a very worthy and beautiful spirit, which has affected us Japanese deeply and has tempered any irritation we might have had when American views, in our opinion, have not always been right or wisest. But, without wishing to criticize, I want to put to you this single question: While you are very generous to less fortunate persons and nations, are you not also deeply cheerful, at times, at those great powerful countries, which, in your opinion, have put themselves in a position greatly to benefit mankind? In this country, certainly, England, France and Italy, which have high regard for your attention to the historic fact that the very object which you so worthily seek, the protection of China, has been served by Japan, with the blood of her sons, by no other nation."

"This is indeed joyous Christmas-tide, perhaps the most promising the world has ever known, and all the nations are deeply indebted to the United States for the peace and good will of humanity and for leading the way to the great new era upon which we are now launching formidable ships of peace."

Strikers Bid Goodspeed to "Christmas Ship" to Russia

Hundreds of striking garment workers gathered at Pier 53 yesterday and today to bid goodspeed to the steamship Orlo, the "Christmas ship," as it is called, on a voyage to Russia, laden with several million pounds of foodstuffs consigned by the strikers to the famine-stricken workers of that country. The cargo which the ship contains was bought by contributions collected among the strikers. A second shipment will be sent to the Russian sailors by the ship "The Peace," owned by Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

U. S. to Bestow Medal on Tomb of Italy's Unknown Jan. 18

Rome, Dec. 24.—The United States Congressional Medal of Honor will be bestowed on the tomb of Italy's unknown soldier on January 18. Major General Henry T. Allen, commander of the American troops on the Rhine, will make the presentation and Ambassador Richard Washburn Child will make an address. American officers are expected to come to Rome for the ceremony from all parts of Europe.

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King of Belgium Thanks Whitlock in Farewell

Retiring American Envoy May Live Near Brussels and Devote Himself to Literary Work

BRUSSELS, Dec. 24 (By The Associated Press).—King Albert called at the American Embassy this evening to bid farewell to the retiring American ambassador, Brand Whitlock, expressing the thanks of himself and the nation for the relief work which Mr. Whitlock carried on during his tenure of office in Belgium territory by the Germans. The King remained for almost two hours, reminiscing on the war, and when he was leaving expressed sincere regret over the departure of Mr. Whitlock. The retiring Ambassador will spend two months at Biarritz, France, and has not yet decided when he will return to the United States. It is understood by some that Mr. Whitlock has purchased a villa at Tervuren, near Brussels, where he will devote himself to literary work.

Praises Harding's Work

"President Harding is making a fine impression. He is gaited right. He grew up with ordinary, homespun common sense people, and he seems willing to go along with them. His Conference for the Limitation of Armaments was an epoch-making stroke. Harding is headed in the right direction in the matter. Of course, there will be legislators who will rise up in the middle of the road and protest against the Harding policy."

"A lot of them are shouting that Japan is a menace, and that unless we crush Japan there will be no peace in the world. These gentlemen are so confident that Japan some fine day will out an armada, send it across the Pacific, blow San Francisco and Seattle and Los Angeles to smithereens, capture the Panama Canal, and come on up to New York by about next Christmas Eve, and shoot us all to kingdom come. A little calm thinking is sufficient to lay bare the absurdity of all such talk. Japan certainly has her troubles, along with the rest of us."

Economy Demands No Joint Fleet Maneuvers

Separate Drills of Atlantic and Pacific Divisions Are Probable Instead

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Joint maneuvers of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, scheduled for February in Panama Bay, probably will be abandoned in the interest of economy, it was indicated to-day at the Navy Department. Separate drills will be held by the fleets, orders having been issued for the Atlantic unit to proceed to Guantanamo Bay on January 8. Orders to the Pacific fleet have not yet gone forward.

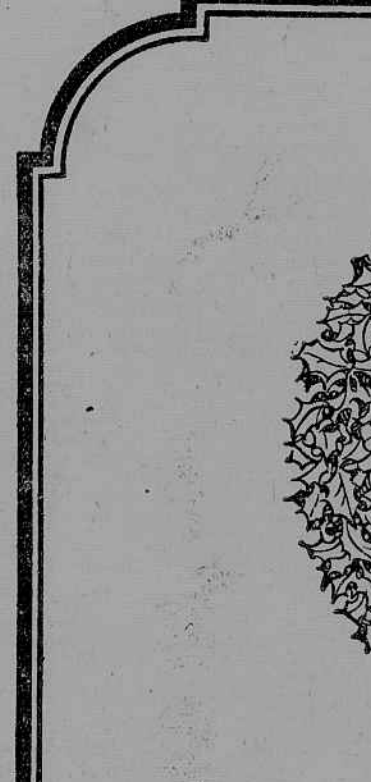
The new super-dreadnought Maryland, designed as the tactical flagship of the United States fleet, which is scheduled to go south with the Atlantic division next month, as is the administrative flagship, the Columbia, formerly the liner Great Northern, which is retreating at the New York Navy Yard. Rear Admiral Richard R. Jackson, of the navy general board, has been assigned to command the sixth battleship division of the Pacific fleet.

"Peace" Dollar Won't Show Broken Sword

Mint Director Announces Coins Will Be Put Into Circulation About Dec. 30

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The new dollars, now in process of coinage and expected to be available for circulation about December 30, will not bear a broken sword, Director Raymond T. Baker of the Mint announced to-day. The design for the dollar, which marks the first change in the American silver dollar in twenty-five years, was submitted, Mr. Baker said. One designed showed an American eagle clutching a broken sword, but the other showed only the eagle. The latter has been approved and accepted, the director said.

The new dollars will portray the advent of peace and be symbolic of the new era, upon which the nation through the armament conference is entering. Treasury officials said.



Send the best gift of all Your Voice

The best gift of all at Christmas Time is the golden gift of your voice to those who are far away. It's a gift from your heart that is sure to be appreciated. It's a gift of friendliness and thoughtfulness for others, an entirely personal remembrance that you alone can send.

It's a gift that will bring smiles of pleasure to the faces of those who cannot be with you and of whom you are thinking on the one best day in all the year.

Your "Merry Christmas" sent over the telephone will make your holiday happier and add to the joy of others.

Depew Urges America Cancel Debt of Allies

Former Senator, on His 87th Christmas Eve, Says Best Act for Nation Is to Help Stabilize Trade

Praises Harding's Policy

Declines Talk of Japanese Peril and Declares Arms Parley Is a New Epoch

Former United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, hale and cheerful on his eighty-seventh Christmas Eve, last night, at his home in West Fifty-fourth Street, said that the best thing the United States can do with the indebtedness of \$11,000,000,000 Europe owes us is to stop trying to collect it, and tell our debtors on the other side of the sea that we are with them to stabilize business conditions. Incidentally he added that President Harding is making good, and that this world is a mighty good old world, even if the neighbors' chickens do stroll into your yard now and then.

"There is a disposition on the part of some of our people to insist that the United States go it alone, even in international affairs," said Senator Depew. "You see people every few days rising on their hind legs and saying, 'Europe owes us \$11,000,000,000. Make them pay'—make them pay every dollar of it."

"Well, it sounds good to some folks to talk like that, but they seem to forget that the European indebtedness was on account of munitions and supplies bought here, and that the figures include enormous profits by our people. Probably less than half that great total represents what we are owed. A good many people get into the bad habit of reckoning bad debts as assets. About \$2,000,000,000 of the \$11,000,000,000 is interest and probably less than half of the gross sum should be reckoned as real money owing us. In my opinion this enormous indebtedness to us could probably be used to stabilize the exchange and create a market for American manufacturers and farmers."

Assails Blocs in Congress

"Europe cannot pay without something to pay with. She has got to have a chance to go to work and make up for four years of lost time. Our friends in Congress, responsible for the organization of these blocs we are hearing so much about, are troubled because their constituents have been making any money. Organizing blocs to oppose rational suggestions by the President is not helping any. The best thing they probably can do is to talk things over with the President of support. It is his job to act and speak for all of the people. All of the people are more important than blocs of the people."

"Part of the money is starving to death, or pretty near it. As a prosperous neighbor, we cannot maintain a policy of isolation. We must lend a hand and help Europe to get onto its feet once more. The only way that we have any right to be proud of is the might that comes from right. And that is not a new thought, for Lincoln gave utterance to it at Cooper Union in 1860."

Praises Harding's Work

"President Harding is making a fine impression. He is gaited right. He grew up with ordinary, homespun common sense people, and he seems willing to go along with them. His Conference for the Limitation of Armaments was an epoch-making stroke. Harding is headed in the right direction in the matter. Of course, there will be legislators who will rise up in the middle of the road and protest against the Harding policy."

"A lot of them are shouting that Japan is a menace, and that unless we crush Japan there will be no peace in the world. These gentlemen are so confident that Japan some fine day will out an armada, send it across the Pacific, blow San Francisco and Seattle and Los Angeles to smithereens, capture the Panama Canal, and come on up to New York by about next Christmas Eve, and shoot us all to kingdom come. A little calm thinking is sufficient to lay bare the absurdity of all such talk. Japan certainly has her troubles, along with the rest of us."

Economy Demands No Joint Fleet Maneuvers

Separate Drills of Atlantic and Pacific Divisions Are Probable Instead

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Joint maneuvers of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, scheduled for February in Panama Bay, probably will be abandoned in the interest of economy, it was indicated to-day at the Navy Department. Separate drills will be held by the fleets, orders having been issued for the Atlantic unit to proceed to Guantanamo Bay on January 8. Orders to the Pacific fleet have not yet gone forward.

The new super-dreadnought Maryland, designed as the tactical flagship of the United States fleet, which is scheduled to go south with the Atlantic division next month, as is the administrative flagship, the Columbia, formerly the liner Great Northern, which is retreating at the New York Navy Yard. Rear Admiral Richard R. Jackson, of the navy general board, has been assigned to command the sixth battleship division of the Pacific fleet.

"Peace" Dollar Won't Show Broken Sword

Mint Director Announces Coins Will Be Put Into Circulation About Dec. 30

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The new dollars, now in process of coinage and expected to be available for circulation about December 30, will not bear a broken sword, Director Raymond T. Baker of the Mint announced to-day. The design for the dollar, which marks the first change in the American silver dollar in twenty-five years, was submitted, Mr. Baker said. One designed showed an American eagle clutching a broken sword, but the other showed only the eagle. The latter has been approved and accepted, the director said.

The new dollars will portray the advent of peace and be symbolic of the new era, upon which the nation through the armament conference is entering. Treasury officials said.

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The best gift of all at Christmas Time is the golden gift of your voice to those who are far away. It's a gift from your heart that is sure to be appreciated. It's a gift of friendliness and thoughtfulness for others, an entirely personal remembrance that you alone can send.

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